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**HALINA RADZIVIL:**  
Or: The Battle of Warsaw.

A TALE OF POLAND.

By Professor Barber—author of "Polish Eloquence," "Downfall of Nations," etc.

On the evening which preceded the memorable revolution of Warsaw in 1830, two Poles in military apparel proceeded, in deep conversation, along the winding banks of the Vistula.

The costume of the elder, consisting of the cuirass, girdle, sabre, and yellow boots, betokened him to be of noble lineage. His attendant, a youth about eighteen years of age, wore the insignia of the military academy in Warsaw.

"Sire," exclaimed the younger, as he gracefully threw back the dark flowing ringlets which shaded his manly forehead, and fixed his beaming eyes on the face of his companion, "we are now without the walls of the Kraka; gold has purchased for me this interview with my noble father; perhaps," added he, as a dark expression of melancholy overspread his youthful countenance, "perhaps the last."

"Does the duke, then," said the elder, seeking the destruction of the ancient house of Plater. He shall yet know!"

"Speak softly!" said the young man; "the very winds of Poland are traitors to liberty.—The tyrant seeks the ruin of more houses than ours. Twelve noble scions are doomed, tomorrow, to the dungeons of Warsaw. But, continued he, as his flashing eye expressed the daring energies of his mind, 'the cup is full—the consummation has come. Ere you rob the banks of our ancient river, the Russian tyrant must flee, or perish! Two hundred youths of Poland, like myself, have sworn on the altar of their country's wrongs to assert her freedom, or swell the浩劫s which the monster's vengeance has already lighted."

"Noble, but ill fated project!" exclaimed the elder Plater: "what chance for freedom has Poland, before the power of the Russian autocrat? Abandon the enterprise my son—it is useless. The iron bonds will be more strongly riveted. Failure will erase the name of Poland from the page of future history, and fill the mines of Siberia with the best and bravest of her sons."

"Father!" replied Casimir Plater, "Il vaudra, mourir avec honneur que de se rendre; forty thousand Poles will assemble round our standard: 'Deo adjuvante non timendum'—shall be our motto. The free in Europe will awake from their lethargy, and fly to our succor. The die is cast—we have passed the Rubicon—retreat is impossible, and triumph—glory!"

"But, Sire," continued young Plater, "I tremble for the house of Radzivil, when the torch of liberty is lightened. Halina Radzivil must not fall into the monster's power. Speed to the Prince; warn him to place her beyond the Polish frontiers; I will see her to-morrow. I see my guards are approaching. Adieu, best of fathers! Arm yourself for the events of the morrow: the name of Plater shall not be dishonored by your son."

"Two gens d'armes, clad in the Russian police, dress, now approached. 'Your time has expired, young man,' said they. 'I am ready,' replied Casimir, as he pressed the hand of his parent, and departed for the state dungeon of the capital.

The feelings which agitated the bosoms of the patriotic Poles were not unknown at the palace of Belvedere. Spies had been placed in the mansion of every noble family, and the royal agent of the autocrat was aware that some greater movement was about to take place; but fear was not an element in Constantine's character, and he trusted that by striking a decisive blow at some of the most exalted in Warsaw, the spark of freedom would be extinguished before it could burst into a flame. In the morning succeeding the interview between Count Plater and his son, Warsaw wore the appearance of a military camp. The drums beat to arms. A military commission was opened, at the head of which Constantine had placed himself.

At ten o'clock, a military escort proceeded to the state prison, and demanded, in the name of Grand Duke, the military students, confined on charge of treason. They were immediately surrendered. A few moments brought them before the tribunal of the tyrant.

Plater which a firm stem and dignified air, first ascended the platform, before his judges. With a contemptuous expression of countenance he gazed around on this mockery of justice, as the chief commissioner exclaimed, 'I denounce Casimir Plater a traitor to his emperor and his country!'

"Poland has no traitor among her free-born nobles," replied the undaunted youth. "Behold thy companions," continued the commissioner, pointing toward the military students who had

assembled in the hall of the tribunal, "they shall testify against thee!"

The bosom of the young soldier heaved with indignation: he exchanged a glance with his comrades; it was enough. Then, casting a look of disdain on his oppressors, he replied: "No Pole ever committed dishonor."

"Thou hast been sworn against, as a rebel and a traitor," muttered the Duke.

"Show me my accuser," retorted to youth.

"The mines of Siberia are not yet filled," continued Constantine, "a descendant of the noble house of Plater would grace the earth-wrought dungeons of Tobolsk."

"Prince," replied Casimir, "there is a point at which resistance becomes a virtue, and silence a crime. Posterity will demand at your hands a retribution for the wrongs of Poland. History will record this military tribunal, where power usurps the seat of judgment, and vengeance the throne of mercy—from which the accuser is banished, and the accused condemned."

The future assertors of the rights of nations and of men will re-echo from Warsaw to St. Petersburg this unholy mockery of the great attributes of justice in the court of kings.—They will record their verdict against the faith of princes, on the ruin of Poland's freedom, in characters of blood.

"Could I alone," continued Casimir, "be offered as a proprietary sacrifice between Poland and her wrongs—could the yawning gulfs of your northern capital receive me as the last of their Polish victims, I would, like another Curtius, plunge into the lake and save my country."

But the descendant of the house of Plater is a fraction in the vast unit of destruction.—Where is the ancient house in Warsaw, that mourns not some inmate whose groans reverberate through your Siberian dungeons, until the genius of misery shrieks affrighted at the sound?—the youth in full vigor of manhood who enters to die, and whose head grows hoary in your subterranean prisons, as the eternal snows which cover their unhallowed summits.

"Let the youthful hero be shorn of his hair, scourged, and sent off for Siberia," said Constantine, as Plater concluded his address; "away with him, my guards!"

At this moment a Polisch lady, elegantly attired in a garb of deep mourning, rushed through the crowd, and threw herself at the feet of the Duke, in the hall of the tribunal. It was Lodoiska, the mother of Casimir Plater. The council stood in mute astonishment, until Constantine exclaimed: "Who thus presumes to intrude herself in the courts of Warsaw?"

"The mother of the youth thou hast but now doomed to slavery," replied Lodoiska.

"Great Duke, the noblest element of greatness is mercy; the greatest exercise of power—forgiveness. Let a daughter of unhappy Poland plead before you in behalf of an unfortunate but noble son!"

"My guards, remove this maniac from the hall!" exclaimed the tyrant, a woman's tears cannot wash out the blackness of guilt, or obstruct the infliction of its penalties."

"Thou hast truly spoken, tyrant," replied Lodoiska.

"Lodoiska becomes eloquent," replied Constantine, scornfully.

"Hear me, thou descendant of the Czars, who wast thy mother: 'the blood thou hast wantonly shed has ascended to heaven; it waits thy coming, at the great tribunal. On earth, too, thou shalt have thy trials. Your sun, which now careers through a cloudless sky, shall not decline while thy feet tread the halls of Belvedere; the ramparts around thy castellated mansion shall be torn from their foundation, and the lofty turrets of thy place graced with the flag of renovated Poland, before another morning dawns on the city thou hast sacked and desolated.'

"Ha! sayest thou so, proud woman?" thundered Constantine, as his lips quivered under the mingled emotions of shame and rage. "Thy evening vespers shall be chanted in the recesses of the citadel. Slaves, manacle this profligate of evil, and convey her to the northern wing of the citadel."

Lodoiska and Poland's shout a thousand voices, as the mother of Casimir approached the doors of the military hall, guarded and chained. "A rescue!—strike down the guard, a rescue for the mother of Poland!" The guards in vain attempted to execute their command. They were instantly overpowered and Lodoiska conducted to the head quarters of her son.

The shout which preceded the liberation of Lodoiska, struck like a thunder bolt on the ear of Constantine. The tyrant trembled. "Summon the Russian regiment!" said he: "To the mansion of Radzivil! Convey its inmates to the place."

Obedient to the orders of the Duke, the Russian cavalry, headed by Col. Kreuz, proceeded to the abode of Prince Radzivil. In a moment the massive doors were burst open, and the lovely Halina, supported by two of the autocrat's guards, was hurried onward in the direction of Belvedere place.

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assembled in the hall of the tribunal, "they shall testify against thee!"

"Liberate your captive!" shouted Casimir in a voice that echoed along the shores of the Vis-tula.

"Who thus opposes the orders of the Grand Duke?" said Kreuz, advancing to the head of his guards.

"Casimir Plater," re-echoed his opponent; "the sacrifice is too great, the victims too noble, for Russian butchery."

"Rash youth! thy blood be upon thy head!" cried Kreuz, waving his sword over the head of Plater. With the velocity of lightning, Casimir unsheathed his weapon. A tremendous blow levelled at the young Pole, was dexterously parried. He advanced, made a lunge, and buried his sword in the bosom of the Russian commander.

"For thy blood, soldier of the autocrat, I shall not be answerable at the final appeal," said Casimir, as he gazed for a moment on the bloody corpse. The Poles, animated by the chivalry of their leader, pierced the ranks of the Russians, and drove them from their position. But Halina Radzivil had, during the contest, been conveyed to the palace of Constantine, and was now in the presence of the tyrant.

"Daughter of Radzivil," said he, "it is in thy power to quell the rebellion in which the countrymen are engaged."

"Dost thou, brother of the autocrat, claim protection at the hands of a captive thou hast ensured?" replied Halina—a weak, unprotected woman, whom thy rude soldiary have forced from the ancient abode of her fathers to a royal pris'n?"

"Woman, reported the duke, 'thou art in my power; thy father and brother, in chains, are in the western wing of the palace; before day declines, their heads shall grace thy ramparts, should the son of Plater, thy lover, continue the contest. He is now before the moat which surrounds the outer gate. Thou hast but commanded, and he withdraws his force. Reflect—and refuse, if thy courage permits. The forfeit is the extinction of the race and name of the house of Radzivil."

"An inhuman, an awful, but a willing sacrifice!" cried the heroic girl, "to thee, my beloved Poland! as she gazed, unmappaled, on the features of her royal jailer.

"Thou refusest, then, maid of Warsaw?" said said Constantine.

"I scorn the bribe, great as it is, for which I am required to crush the rising liberties of my country," she replied. "Halina Radzivil stands before the tribunal of nations. On her decision may rest the fate of unborn millions. The separation of the soul from the clay which it animates, is a trifle when weighed in the balance against the destinies of the human race."

"I know thy power; the frail tenement may sink beneath their execution, but the immortal inhabitant is beyond thy oppression. It shall meet thee at the bar of omnipotence!"

"I have then commanded in vain," said Constantine, as the ashy pallor of death for a moment overspared his countenance. "Proud woman," said he, "thou shalt die, and that before thy sun reaches his median."

"Be it so, if Poland requires the sacrifice," said the unbending daughter of Radzivil—"be it so; but I shall not be unrevenged!"

A loud shout proceeding from the direction of the draw-bridge, announced to the tyrant that the outer gates of the palace had yielded to the force of Casimir's assault. He proceeded to the eastern wing of the palace: a young, bare-headed woman, the maid of Warsaw, was now through a cloudless sky, shall not decline while thy feet tread the halls of Belvedere; the ramparts around thy castellated mansion shall be torn from their foundation, and the lofty turrets of thy place graced with the flag of renovated Poland, before another morning dawns on the city thou hast sacked and desolated."

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"By the command of the tyrant," replied Plater. "I bore to him a flag of truce, and unknown, have gained admittance. Beloved of my heart!" continued he, "what says the monarch?"

"He demands the withdrawal of the troops or a forfeiture which he deems equivalent," replied Halina.

"What is the forfeiture?" said Casimir, as he perceived the blood forsakes the countenance of Halina.

"Seek not to know, noble Plater," replied his companion, "compared with the accomplishment of thy great design, the forfeiture is a drop of water to the ocean."

"Halina," said the young hero, "thou wilt not deny my request; we may meet no more. What is the forfeiture this royal wretch demands?"

"The destruction of the house of Radzivil," replied the high-souled daughter.

"Inhuman monster!—thou hast not yet sufficiently glutted thyself in human blood, but that the most noble house in Warsaw must fill the measure of thy crimes!" Halina, I cannot sacrifice thee. Poland must fall!"

"Not by blood, soldier of the autocrat, I shall not be answerable at the final appeal," said Casimir.

"Daughter of Radzivil," said he, "I would not suffice thyself in human blood, but that the most noble house in Warsaw must fill the measure of thy crimes!" Halina, I cannot sacrifice thee. Poland must fall!"

"Daughter of Radzivil," she replied, "Treasured as thou art in my heart," continued she, "I would not suffice thyself in human blood, but that the most noble house in Warsaw must fill the measure of thy crimes!" Halina, I cannot sacrifice thee. Poland must fall!"

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"What is the issue of thy interview with the daughter of Radzivil?" said Constantine, as Casimir descended toward the lower corridor of the palace.

"The secrets of Poland's daughter are secure with her sons," replied Casimir. "Thou wilt know, even evening shades thy palace. Am I at liberty to depart?"

"Thou art," returned Constantine.

Young Plater, preceded by his herald, soon reached his assembled companions. A shout which shook the walls of the tyrant's palace, announced his arrival.

"What is the answer of the Duke?" demanded a hundred voices.

"He refuses to release the captives," replied Casimir.

"Storm the palace!—raze the monster's mansion to the dust!" cried the military companies of Casimir—"Poland and Liberty!"

"My comrades," said Casimir, "caution must be our watch-word. We must be wary in our approach to the den of the monster. He must have a chance to escape. The fate of the house of Radzivil depends on this circumstance; and who among you would require the possession of the tyrant, at the sacrifice of this noble family?"

"Not a son of Poland," rejoined his companions. "Let the Duke escape."

"Three cheers!" said Plater, "and then for the palace!"

The acclamation reached the ears of Constantine. The words "storm the palace!" had scarcely fallen from the enthusiastic Poles, ere he entered the chamber of Halina.

"Impudent maid," exclaimed he, "why dost thou count dead?"

"I count the freedom of Poland," she replied, even at the price which thou hast decreed.—Know, Duke, the blood of Koscinski still runs in the veins of Poland's daughters."

"My guards," said Constant

*The prospectus for an Extra Globe*, issued [terminated by lot], then Webster's and Harrison's friends and an adherence to political principles, by Messrs. Blair & Rives, occupies about three columns of their paper, is very ably written, he more notorious than the fact that Judge [sic] cannot obtain one electoral vote from his political opponents which is probably and contains a large amount of interesting and valuable political information, and a full history of the plans of the piebald opposition in reference to the approaching presidential canvass.— We have not sufficient room to enable us to publish the prospectus in full—but we call the reader's particular attention to the extracts which follows:—

"It is now settled that the three opposition candidates, as first presented in the several sections of the Union, to keep the party from disbanding, as lieutenants of the real leaders of the coalition, shall continue in the field. Electoral tickets in favour of Harrison, will be proposed only in the States of VERNON, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, OHIO, INDIANA, and KENTUCKY, EIGHT STATES, giving one hundred thirty-three electoral votes.— Webster's ticket will be confined to MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, and NEW JERSEY, six STATES, giving fifty-one electoral votes.— White is the candidate of the coalition in the South, and their electoral tickets are to be run in his name only in the States of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, TENNESSEE, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ILLINOIS, ALABAMA, and MISSOURI, TEN STATES, giving precisely one hundred electoral votes. It requires one hundred and forty-five votes (the majority or two hundred and eighty-eight electoral votes) to elect a President. If members from Mississippi and Missouri, as well as carrying North Carolina, by the vote of the individual to be elected from the lately vacated district. \*

In eight of the States on which the coalition were defeated in them all, that no election would be made by the People. It is conceded, however, even by the opposition, that Mr. Van Buren will obtain the vote of several States in each of the districts assigned to the separate tickets of White, Webster, and Harrison. The only hope of the opposition rests on the possibility of sectional and personal influences operating so far in favour of their candidates, as to prevent the Republican candidate from obtaining the requisite majority, and thus devolve the election on the House.

In the House the Federal party have a control over the following States: MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, OHIO, KENTUCKY, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, and TENNESSEE—10.

There is a Democratic representation from MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS—11.

The states of NORTH CAROLINA, MISSISSIPPI, and MISSOURI, are equally divided in their representation in the house.

If, then, the avowed object of the opposition—avowed in their public presses—should be accomplished in giving the choice of Chief Magistrate to the House, (each State voting through the ballots of a majority of its representatives in the House,) it would follow that there would be no election, unless some members of the Federal phalanx, in the House should comply with the will of their constituents, and vote against their party, *their own inclination, and principles;* or unless a portion of the Democratic side should surrender the cause of their constituents. \*

Their presses, once all in discord, are now in happy harmony. The three President candidates are linked together by their nominees for the Vice-Presidency. Granger's name is associated with Webster's ticket in Massachusetts, and with Harrison's in Ohio. Tyler's ticket bears the white flag in Virginia, and blends it with that of Harrison in Maryland. Granger is to identify antislavery with Webster in the east, and Harrison in the west. Tyler is to reconcile nullification to White, and the severe section of the Force Bill—and, at the same time, reconcile the advocates of southern principles to Harrison and the American System. The effect of these arrangements are a ready visible to every observer. The friends of Clay, Calhoun, of Webster, of the Bank, all support White in the south. They are all embodied on Harrison in the middle section, and on Webster himself in the east. There is no symptom of dissension in the allotted divisions among Harrison men, Webster men, White men.—The affinity is so perfect that all the White men will vote for Harrison north of the Potomac, and for Webster north of the Hudson; and so Webster's friends are for Harrison west, and White south—Harrison on his part, with equal courtesy in return, resigning his friends on one hand to Webster, and on the other to White, within the sphere of their respective tickets.

If the artifices of the opposition prevail in bringing the election to the House, they must there encounter new obstacles which only can be vanquished by perpetrating a succession of enormities against the rights of the People. The first step is to unite the votes of the ten States represented in the House by a majority of Federal members from each, upon one of the coalition candidates. If Harrison should be the elect of the party in the House, Webster and White must vote their quota of States for him, although he shall not have received one vote from the People north or south, and although it is clearly admitted, by the fact of not running a ticket in his name in the two sections to be transferred, that he could not contend there successfully with the Democratic candidate, yet the votes of the White and Webster representatives in the House must be given to him against the will of their constituents. If it should be White's lot to be the candidate of the factions in the House, (we suppose it will be de-

fined by some of the greatest men who ever acted present Mr. Webster as the antagonist of Democracy in the secret ballot of the House, we find in a large majority is his native country, however doubtful that the ten States would be more successfully made over to him by the disguised—that their popular side in politics; but neither Federalists misrepresenting the southern and the allurements of wealth and office or the middle sections, than to either of his colleagues in the game of three pluck one.

But the ten States now in the power of the opposition cannot give them the Presidency.—They must have the three equally divided States to compass their purposes. They cannot hope to seduce the delegations of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, of New York, in each of which the Democratic majorities are from two to one, to three to one—not can they hope to operate upon the delegations of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and Georgia, where the delegations are unanimously Democratic, with the exception of two members in Maine, and a single Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri. The co-States, giving precisely one hundred electoral votes. It requires one hundred and forty-five votes (the majority or two hundred and eighty-eight electoral votes) to elect a President. If members from Mississippi and Missouri, as well as carrying North Carolina, by the vote of the individual to be elected from the lately vacated district. \*

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In eight of the States on which the coalition were defeated in them all, that no election would be made by the People. It is conceded, however, even by the opposition, that Mr. Van Buren will obtain the vote of several States in each of the districts assigned to the separate tickets of White, Webster, and Harrison. The only hope of the opposition rests on the possibility of sectional and personal influences operating so far in favour of their candidates, as to prevent the Republican candidate from obtaining the requisite majority, and thus devolve the election on the House.

In the House the Federal party have a control over the following States: MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, OHIO, KENTUCKY, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, and TENNESSEE—10.

There is a Democratic representation from MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS—11.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 24, 1836.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

### ENCOURAGEMENT.

Our friends who are indebted to us for the Democratic for more than one year, are respectfully requested to settle the same. Our Advertising friends whose accounts are of more than three months standing would confer a favor by advancing the things.

The S. J. C. court held in this County last week, adjourned on Thursday evening. The questions of law were disposed of on the first day. Solomon Carter, who was confined in jail on charge of murder, was indicted for manslaughter only. A continuance was asked for by his counsel, and granted on the ground of the absence of a material witness. He was ordered to recognize in sum of \$1500, with a surety in the like sum. He was not yet obtained bail. Marshal & Hiram Andrews were indicted for passing counterfeit money. John G. Boose, their accomplice, who had turned States evidence and was used as a witness before the Justice, absconded, and was not found. A continuance was granted for his trial, and he was remanded on his recognizance, \$500. Each of the Antislavery gave bail in the like sum with sureties. The indictment contained five counts. The first of which was for having in their possession ten counterfeit bills, was not sustained by the evidence. The second count, was for having in possession, with an intent to pass, four counterfeit bills on the Kenduskeag Bank; and each of the other three counts was for passing a counterfeit bill to different individuals. The defendants had succeeded in obtaining possession of all the bills we believe except one, so that they could not be fully described in the indictment. They severally pleaded not guilty. In the course of the forenoon the Attorney General gave notice that before the adjournment of the Court at noon, he should move that the bonds of the defendants be increased, stating that he was apprehensive that they would avoid before the verdict was rendered. This motion was opposed by the defendants' counsel, and was afterwards granted, lest it might prejudice the deft's in the minds of the Jury, as carrying an intimation that the Court thought them guilty. The defendants were observed to leave the Court about twelve o'clock, before the evidence was closed on the part of the government. At the opening of the Court in the afternoon they were not to be found. Their counsel under these circumstances, declined arguing the case to the jury, and it was submitted under the direction of the Court. They were found guilty on all the Counts in the indictment except the first. They were sentenced on their recognizance and a capias issued for their apprehension. They have not yet been taken. Simon C. Gleason, who was under an indictment for counterfeiting silver coin, and Rich who had been convicted of the same offence were severally defaulted on their recognizance.

We have received the first number of a new paper published at Brunswick in this State, called the Register, which professes to advocate the principles and support the cause of democracy. Its appearance is remarkable and we welcome it as an ally in defending the rights of the people.

By a Prospectus published in this day's paper our readers are informed that the Eastern Magazine published at Bangor, and the Portland Magazine are to be united and published hereafter at Bangor, under the name of the Maine Magazine. It is to be under the care of Samuel K. Gilman as Editor, and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens who has heretofore conducted the Portland Magazine, is engaged to contribute to its columns. We think this arrangement will be a decided improvement, and that their united efforts will render the publication an interesting and valuable one, well deserving the liberal support of the people of this State, and more especially entitled to the patronage of our female readers.

We have often had occasion to regret that the narrow limits of our weekly sheet, has prevented us from gratifying our readers with many things the perusal of which has furnished us with both profit and delight. Among the things that have from this cause alone been excluded from our columns, we mention the speech of Mr. Benton in his resolutions for expelling from the Journal of the Senate the condemnation of the President for removing the deposits, passed during the memorable panic session of that body. Notwithstanding the length of this speech, its eloquence and force of argument are such as to make it deserving the attentive perusal of all the friends of the administration. It displays a no enviable light the motives and conduct of the actors in that scene, and the opposition press have found it much more convenient to sneer at than to answer or refute the charges and arguments therein contained. For the effort Mr. Benton deserves the thanks of the democracy of the whole country, and he will receive them.

Francis Brinley Jr. of Boston, and Lyman Rawson of Rumford, Esquires, were admitted to practice as Counselors in the S. J. Court at the Term holden in this place last week.

### Better News from Texas.

We learn from a slip from the office of the New Orleans Bulletin dated April 24th, that the Texan Government schooner Invincible, had arrived there, bringing information that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado—500 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that Gen. Houston's executive force was 2500. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 12 hundred Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Maj. Baker with 400 men against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible. The total destruction of the 1200 was deemed certain. We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants, who left New Orleans for Copano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiers.

Dr. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison of North Bend, Ohio, was, while travelling with three American Gentlemen, taken by the Mexicans, probably before this time on their way to the United States, in specie. Four installments, out of six, we believe are now due. The result of our own legislation last winter, The true policy, and the safest, is to take a firm stand against additional Banking corporations, and to reclaim for the people their fair share of the circulation, in gold and silver. The multiplication of Banks in nearly every State for the last two years, clearly points out this as the only sure and practicable safeguard for the equal rights of the people.

The Journal of Commerce says—The installments of the French Indemnity now due, are probably before this time on their way to the United States, in specie. Four installments, out of six, we believe are now due. The result of our own legislation last winter, The true policy, and the safest, is to take a firm stand against additional Banking corporations, and to reclaim for the people their fair share of the circulation, in gold and silver. The multiplication of Banks in nearly every State for the last two years, clearly points out this as the only sure and practicable safeguard for the equal rights of the people.

To an almost romantic attachment with a running

fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma before she reached the shore to which she was running. She was prepared to convey to Galveston Bay about 2,000 men; the expedition is now destroyed. The Invincible had not a man wounded.

[The Mexican account of the engagement above referred to, states that the action resulted without loss.]

Latest from Texas.

The New Orleans Bee publishes intelligence from Quintana, mouth of Brasos, to the 16th April. Twelve hundred Mexicans were passing about the same number, was within a few miles, to attack them. All were confident of the success of Houston. The Bee says the fate of Fanning's men is confirmed.

The Journal of Commerce has the following extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army dated :

Fort Jessup, April 12, 1836.

The accounts from Texas are truly distressing. Col. Fanning's command, there is no doubt, has been entirely destroyed by the Mexican army. A report reached Nacogdoches that the Indians and Mexicans were in large force to the north of that city, and ready to fall upon the defenceless inhabitants. In consequence these people have fled to the Sabine River (at Gaines' ferry) in crowds. The river is very high and great difficulty is experienced in crossing them over. The road between this place and the Sabine has been crowded with families fleeing from the savage Mexicans and less savage Indians. General Gaines left here to-day with 14 companies, for the purpose, I suppose of preventing the incursion of Mexican forces on our side of the Sabine river. The general is too prudent to involve us in a war, unless he has a proper and just cause. Therefore, we calculate upon having an active campaign, but no fighting. I say to you, that a large force is to be in the field on this frontier, and consequently we must be active.

GREAT NEWS FROM TEXAS.

The subjoined news, which we hope may be true, we find in the New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday evening.

Great news from the Texan Army—A General Battle—Santa Anna and Cos taken Prisoners with all their officers—One half of the Mexican Army destroyed—Triumph of General Houston, with loss of only six men killed and twenty wounded.

We have this morning received through the New Orleans papers the unexpected and astounding news of the complete success of the Texan army, under General HOUSTON, over the Mexican Army commanded by general SANTA ANNA; himself, his brother and second in command, General Cos, and their officers, taken prisoners with the loss of 700 men killed and 500 taken prisoners. This body formed the largest of two divisions of the Mexicans, the two bodies being divided by the river Brasos, whose sudden rise prevented their junction. The accounts are from various and respectable sources, and there is little in them of a conflicting character. It is a fair inference, therefore, that they are substantially true.

POSTSCRIPT.

CONFIRMATION Since the above was in type, we are assured that a letter has been received by a mercantile house in this city, dated New Orleans, 3d May, at the closing of the mail; that the steamboat Romeo had that morning arrived at New Orleans from Natchitoches confirming all the particulars as related in the foregoing paragraph.

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## From the Eastern Argus. STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The Senate met, and adjourned to the race course, or, more properly speaking, a quorum probably met at the course, and will adjourn to the Senate to-morrow. It does not sound very well to have it said, that the important business of the nation was neglected by any of the Senate, that they might attend a horse race! But what other inference can be drawn from the fact, that it was race-day, and there was not a quorum present, for the transaction of business?

House. This being a day for Private Bills, a great number were passed, probably in consequence of the House being thin, as there were less than a hundred most of the time, the rest, probably, having gone to the races. It was waggishly remarked by a gentleman, that if the races should continue a week longer, all the business of the session would be accomplished.

Ex-President Adams, after the reading of the Journal, asked leave to make an explanation on an article in the Globe, and the rules of the House were set aside for this purpose.— He said it would be recollecting that a debate arose on Saturday concerning the boundary in the Treaty of February 22d, 1819, negotiated by him, as a Northern man, to exclude certain territory lest it might become a slave State, &c. &c. He rested in substance what he said on Saturday, that the treaty was negotiated under the eye, and by the direction of Mr. Monroe, a slave-holder, &c. that Mr. M. consulted his cabinet; that he (Mr. A.) was the last who consented to the concession of territory, and the only one that opposed it; that he held out for every claim, till ordered by his superior to recede; that before the treaty was definitely concluded, before the United States was obliged to sign, he called on Gen. Jackson, by the direction of the President, and left with him the treaty, for his examination, especially as it regarded the boundary, the only material point in question [then, or now.] Mr. A. said he spoke from memory, after sixteen or seventeen years; that Gen. Jackson returned the treaty, after one or two days, with his approbation; if he did deny it he would produce evidence of the fact of a different nature. But, (continued Mr. A.) it has been in a manner denied by the Printer of this House, and the organ of the Executive.— He then repeated in substance an article in the Globe, stating that the President had no recollections about the treaty, &c. Mr. A. said this statement was not denied; but that nameless person, members of Congress, implied by the conversations, that Gen. J. was concealed as a military man, and as to Florida. Mr. A. said it was not as to Florida—the treaty embraced both Floridas,—this was not the subject of debate; the object earnestly desired, (and the result of the concession,) was nothing as to Florida, but was wholly as to the propriety of the concession. There was no denial by the President; but the official printer of the Executive, and this House, in consequence of the President not recollecting, as undertaken to make a question of his (Mr. A.'s) veracity; he could not enter into a controversy—called the official printer the Ambassador of the Executive, and hoped the House would not think he ought to enter into a defense of his veracity, &c.—

Mr. A. made some remarks relative to the two reports of his speech on Saturday, that were brought to him, and of a correction he made, as to the time the treaty was handed to Gen. Jackson, which was at or near the signing of the treaty. He then read the article in the Globe of this morning and commented on it.— If Gen. Jackson left the city on the 11th February and the treaty was sent to Don Onis on the 13th—it was under negotiation three months before it was submitted for signature—taking it to Gen. J. was the last act. Mr. Adams said he kept daily minutes of these transactions, and his Journal was at his residence in Quincy, and he could not therefore consult the evidence now. He thought he had satisfied the House, that there was no material statement of his controverted by the Globe.

Mr. Huntsman made a reply, but he wholly misunderstood Mr. Adams, in supposing that he charged the President with denying his statements.

REIS FENDI.

From the Maine Democrat.  
HON. JABEZ BRADBURY.

Died in Hollis on the 13th inst. Hon. JABEZ BRADBURY, aged 43 years—member of the Executive Council of this State.

The death of Mr. Bradbury in the prime of life, favored with a vigorous and active body, to which illness had been almost a stranger—in the possession of the reward of successful industry, a comfortable independence, and in the enjoyment of the favor and confidence of his fellow citizens, holding one of the most responsible offices within their gift, cut off by a sickness of less than a single week,—feelingly reminds us of the uncertainty of life, and of all its blessings and honors.

In him thus suddenly taken from the midst of us, we have an example of what native talent, unrewarded industry, and unbending integrity, unaided by superior early education, or the inheritance of property, may accomplish in our favored country. His means of education were not beyond what our common schools afford,—and during many years of this earlier part of his life, he labored with his own hands, with an assiduity and to an extent truly astonishing, and which very few have the inclination to imitate, if they had the physical ability to do it. He was scrupulously honest in his dealings exact in the performance of all his engagements, and economical in his expenses, though of a generous disposition and willing to assist others.

Though he early reaped the reward of a life Bangor Whig, "We noticed his connexion thus spent, a competency, which enabled him with the Whig with regret, and declined his offer, still the same energy and activity continued, though applied in a different direction.

He was successively employed as a Town Officer, as a representative in the Legislature, two years as a senator of his Country two years, and two years as a member of the Council to advise the Governor. In all these were found the same energy and strength of mind, and the same active, industrious application to business which had before been given to the work of his hands. This placed among the most distinguished men in our State, of all his associates felt and acknowledged his usefulness and his influence. With only such advantages, Mr. Bradbury became able to impart his information and express his views on paper with clearness and propriety, in a degree not always equalled by the educated. As a member of the Legislature he took part in the debates, and gave to others his original, sound, practical, just and forcible views, in a manner which commanded more attention and produced greater effect, than most long set speeches. In his political principles he was a Democrat. He espoused them in youth and maintained them throughout his whole life.—Always consistent and decided, always firm, he was a man to be relied upon in an emergency. Disappointment did not sour him, temptations could not seduce him.

His family—but we will not speak of them. It cannot be made up to them—and his numerous circles of friends—they will long lament that one so kind, so benevolent, so public spirited, so useful, is now no more.

From the Charleston Patriot.

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN TERMINATED.

Latest from Florida—Termination of the Indian Campaign. Lieut. Van Buren, Aid to General Scott, and Capt. Finley; Aid to General Eustis, arrived here this forenoon from Picolata, via Savannah, in the steam packet William Seabrook, from Savannah. We have conversed with both these gentlemen, who have recited the depositors unable to refund the revenue at the demand of the Treasury Department!—lb.

The Globe proves, incontrovertibly, that the public revenues in the New York deposito Banks has furnished the basis of accommodations to the commercial community, so far as they could be safely employed for that purpose.— The opposition on this subject present a curious medley of inconsistencies. At one time and for one purpose—they pronounce the depositories locked up from the use of the mercantile community, at another purpose, they declare the deposito Banks unable to refund the revenue at the demand of the Treasury Department!—lb.

Counterfeit Money. We understand that the examination was held before F. A. Fuller Esq. at Stillwater, on Wednesday, upon the person of one Norcross, in whose chest was found about \$200 in counterfeit bills of the Waldo Bank. He was suspected of having offered one or more bills of the denomination of \$5, but no proof appearing, he was discharged. With regard to the bills found in the chest, he testified that the chest was held in common as a deposit for goods and chattels belonging to himself and one Davis, and the money belonged to D. who had disappeared previous to the examination.—Bangor Whig.

Lieut. Van Buren states that, owing to the commencement of the warm weather, the campaign had brought to a close. The regular forces had gone into summer quarters at St. Augustine. There were supposed to be about 200 on the sick list at Tampa Bay, and eighty at Volusia.

Captain Finley has communicated to us the following intelligence:—

The left wing of the army of Florida arrived at Tampa Bay on the 5th of April, left there on the 17th, and marched to Volusia, by Palatka. The active operations of the campaign have ceased, from the sickly season having commenced. The South Carolina volunteers left Volusia on Friday, 29th, to march to St. Augustine, where Colonel Brisbane's regiment would be dismissed, and sent by transports to this city. Col. Goodwin's mounted men would be discharged at Jacksonville. The regulars, it is believed, will be kept in Florida, to Garrison posts which may be important in the commencement of the next campaign. The Indians were where in any force, and are supposed to be scattered all over the territory."

Correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

SHOCKING SCENE.

BURNING A NEGRO ALIVE.

St. Louis, April 29th, 1836.

One of the most shocking and revolting transactions occurred in our city last evening about 9 o'clock, which has ever been witnessed in our country. The circumstances, as near as I can learn them, are as follows: A colored man, belonging to one of the Steamboats, was taken in custody by the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Hammond; and one of the constables named Mull, for some disorderly conduct. They had entered the Court House yard when the negro struck Mr. Hammond on the chin with a large knife, which glanced and cut the main artery, so that he died in a few seconds. He then turned and struck at Mr. Mull, cut him in the abdomen so badly, that his life is despaired of. The negro fled and took shelter under a shed; and warned his pursuers from approaching him. One of them, however, with brick bat broke his right arm—his knife dropped—he immediately took it in his left hand, and made several attempts to stab those who took him. He was then lodged in jail.

A number of the citizens soon collected, and were so exasperated that they demanded the keys of the jailor, or they would demolish the house. Resistance being useless, he delivered them up. They took him out, and with nearly unanimous voice, resolved to burn him!

They then chained him to a tree at a short distance from the Court House, and placed under him a large heap of dry rails, which they fired, and one of the most revolting scenes ensued, that has ever been witnessed here. The shrieks and groans of the victim were loud and piercing, and to observe one limb after another drop into the fire, was awful indeed. He was about fifteen minutes in dying. I visited the place this morning, and saw his body, or the remains of it, at the place of execution. He was burnt to a cinder. His legs and arms were gone, and only a part of his head and body were left. The scene was too sickening to contemplate, and I left it.

I have only time to add, that while numbers here depurate the manner in which it was effected, they think his crime so heinous, that terrible as its punishment was, it was merited. In him thus suddenly taken from the midst of us, we have an example of what native talent, unrewarded industry, and unbending integrity, unaided by superior early education, or the inheritance of property, may accomplish in our favored country. His means of education were not beyond what our common schools afford,—and during many years of this earlier part of his life, he labored with his own hands, with an assiduity and to an extent truly astonishing, and which very few have the inclination to imitate, if they had the physical ability to do it. He was scrupulously honest in his dealings exact in the performance of all his engagements, and economical in his expenses, though of a generous disposition and willing to assist others.

An Escape.—The Editor of the Kennebec Journal says he has not the "misfortune" to be personally acquainted with the late editor of the

Freedom.

THE subscriber, hereby relinquishes to my son CORYANTHUS, on the 15th instant, John Holman Esq. Mr. Merrill Holman to Miss Marrian Knight—also on the 5th of May, Mr. Wm. Wood to Miss Harriet Kenney.

In Portland, Mr. Henry C. Lowell to Miss Mary L. Grey.

In North Yarmouth, Mr. Jmmi Storer to Miss Jane Kead of Westbrook.

DIED.

In Portland, 11th inst. Mr. Anthony Berry, of Philadelphia, aged 50.

In Madison, 25th ult. David Rowell, Esq. formerly of Manchester N. H., aged 60.

Wm. in Sandy Stream, near Moose Head Lake 14th ult. Mr. Abram Elmer of Mercer, aged 22.

In East Machias, Peter Talbot, Esq. aged 62.

In Waterford, May 13, 1836. \* 341

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PILLS.

DR. ANTHONY THAYER's, and Co.'S PILLS, just received (cheap) and for sale by S. CROCKETT & CO. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

## NEW GOODS.

HUBARD & HOWE,  
(Norwich-Village)

Manufacturers of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at

very low prices, among which are the following, viz.—

Broadcloths,

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, Green, Dahlia,

and Ainslie.

CASSIMERES,

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light.

STELLS,

Blue, Black, and Blue-black, Gauze de Swis, cal'd poult

de Soie &c, Gauze Nap'p, Synshaw, light, fig'd,

plain, ribbed, and changeable.

FLAURENCES,

Striped, plaid, plain, and check.—Silk and cotton Crav-

ats, and pocket Handkerchiefs.—Table cloths, cratch,

dappers, cambic, muslin, linen cambic, linen sheeting, and shirting, bleached,

&c. &c. &c.

GINGHAMs,

Striped, plaid, plain, and check.—Silk and cotton Crav-

ats, and pocket Handkerchiefs.—Table cloths, cratch,

dappers, cambic, muslin, linen cambic, linen sheeting, and shirting, bleached,

&c. &c. &c.

GLACIES,

50 pieces English, French, and American, of various

figures, colours, qualities, and prices.

LAUGHS,

Bonnet, Grecian, Lace Footing, Edging, &c.

VESTINGS,

Black satin, blue-black, black, changeable, claret, and brown silk Velvet.

India rubber Suspenders, fishing, hunting, wicking, warp

yarn, cotton thread, sewing silk, pins, needles,

&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Males' Princello and Kid SLIPS.

Linen, Glass, and Hards-Ware.

GENT'S SILK and Fur HATS.—W. J. Goode—Crockery,

Glass, and Hards-Ware.

JOINER'S Tools of every description, with a great variety

of other articles usually kept in a country Store,

which they offer to the public for inspection, respectfully

soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell low

